

This is an Open Access document downloaded from ORCA, Cardiff University's institutional repository: <https://orca.cardiff.ac.uk/id/eprint/100398/>

This is the author's version of a work that was submitted to / accepted for publication.

Citation for final published version:

Twahir, Umar T., Stedwell, Corey N., Lee, Cory T., Richards, Nigel G. J. , Polfer, Nicolas C. and Angerhofer, Alexander 2015. Observation of superoxide production during catalysis of *Bacillus subtilis* oxalate decarboxylase at pH 4. *Free Radical Biology and Medicine* 80 , p. 59. 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2014.12.012

Publishers page: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2014.12...>

Please note:

Changes made as a result of publishing processes such as copy-editing, formatting and page numbers may not be reflected in this version. For the definitive version of this publication, please refer to the published source. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite this paper.

This version is being made available in accordance with publisher policies. See <http://orca.cf.ac.uk/policies.html> for usage policies. Copyright and moral rights for publications made available in ORCA are retained by the copyright holders.





ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Free Radical Biology and Medicine

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/freeradbiomed](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/freeradbiomed)

Original Contribution

Observation of superoxide production during catalysis of *Bacillus subtilis* oxalate decarboxylase at pH 4Umar T. Twahir<sup>a</sup>, Corey N. Stedwell<sup>a</sup>, Cory T. Lee<sup>a</sup>, Nigel G.J. Richards<sup>b</sup>, Nicolas C. Polfer<sup>a</sup>, Alexander Angerhofer<sup>a,\*</sup><sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-7200, USA<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry & Chemical Biology, Indiana University Purdue University, Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA

## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received 10 July 2014

Received in revised form

5 December 2014

Accepted 8 December 2014

Available online 16 December 2014

## Keywords:

Oxalate decarboxylase

Spin trapping

BMPO

Superoxide

Carbon dioxide radical

## ABSTRACT

This contribution describes the trapping of the hydroperoxyl radical at a pH of 4 during turnover of wild-type oxalate decarboxylase and its T165V mutant using the spin-trap BMPO. Radicals were detected and identified by a combination of EPR and mass spectrometry. Superoxide, or its conjugate acid, the hydroperoxyl radical, is expected as an intermediate in the decarboxylation and oxidation reactions of the oxalate monoanion, both of which are promoted by oxalate decarboxylase. Another intermediate, the carbon dioxide radical anion was also observed. The quantitative yields of superoxide trapping are similar in the wild type and the mutant while it is significantly different for the trapping of the carbon dioxide radical anion. This suggests that the two radicals are released from different sites of the protein.

© 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

## 1. Introduction

Oxalic acid is one of the most common naturally occurring dicarboxylic acids and is toxic to most mammals [1]. Approximately 60% of urinary tract stones contain calcium oxalate [2]. Excessive consumption of dietary plants rich in oxalic acid (e.g., rhubarb, chard, beet, spinach, purslane) may lead to hyperoxaluria and hypocalcemia in humans and animals [3–5]. Elevated concentrations of oxalic acid in humans can lead to a variety of disorders including pyridoxine deficiency, cardiomyopathy, cardiac conductance, hyperoxaluria, calcium oxalate stones, renal failure, and, at higher concentrations, mortality [6–9].

Oxalate decarboxylase (OxDC) is one of only three categories of enzymes known in plants, fungi, and bacteria that degrade oxalic acid [10]. OxDC is utilized by soil bacteria and fungi and plays an important role in the biogeochemical carbon cycle facilitating the oxalate–carbonate pathway [11]. It accumulates in the cell wall of *Bacillus subtilis* and can be secreted by many basidiomycetous and ascomycetous fungi [11,12]. OxDC has garnered attention due to its potentially numerous applications ranging from remediation of oxalate scaling in the wood and paper industry [13–16], bioengineering of crop plants for fungal resistance and lower oxalate content [17,18], diagnostics and sensing of oxalate [19–21], bioengineering of

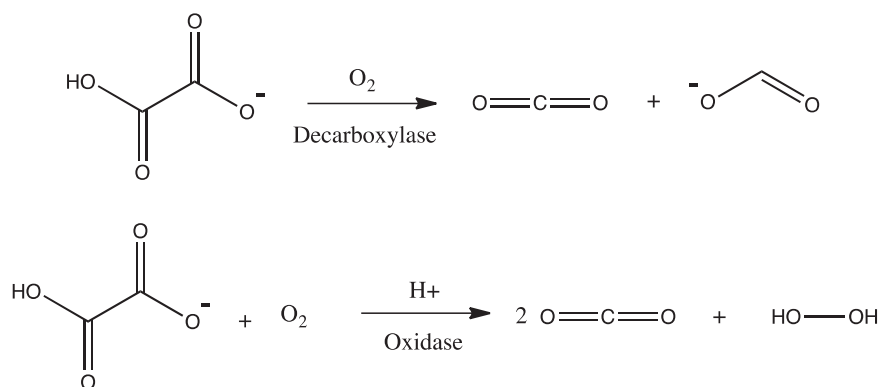
probiotic gut bacteria to release OxDC in the intestine [22], and as a dietary supplement for the degradation of excess oxalate in the stomach [23,24]. Despite these efforts, significant questions remain about the details of the enzymatic mechanism of OxDC, and in particular about how modifications of the enzyme can direct its chemistry away from decarboxylase to oxidase activities [25].

OxDC isolated from *B. subtilis* is a bicupin enzyme that contains a Mn ion in each of its two cupin folds [26–28]. The cupin superfamily of enzymes are characterized by a series of conserved residues that form  $\beta$ -barrel folds that typically support the binding of metal ions [29–31]. OxDC shows an impressive enzymatic rate enhancement of  $2.5 \times 10^{13}$  at its optimum pH of 4.2 [32]. A very interesting but poorly understood aspect of this enzyme is the apparent bifurcation of its chemistry. Wild-type (WT) OxDC primarily acts as a decarboxylase producing carbon dioxide and formate (99.8% of all turnovers) while it acts as an oxidase in about 0.2% of all turnover events producing hydrogen peroxide and carbon dioxide (see Scheme 1) [10,33].

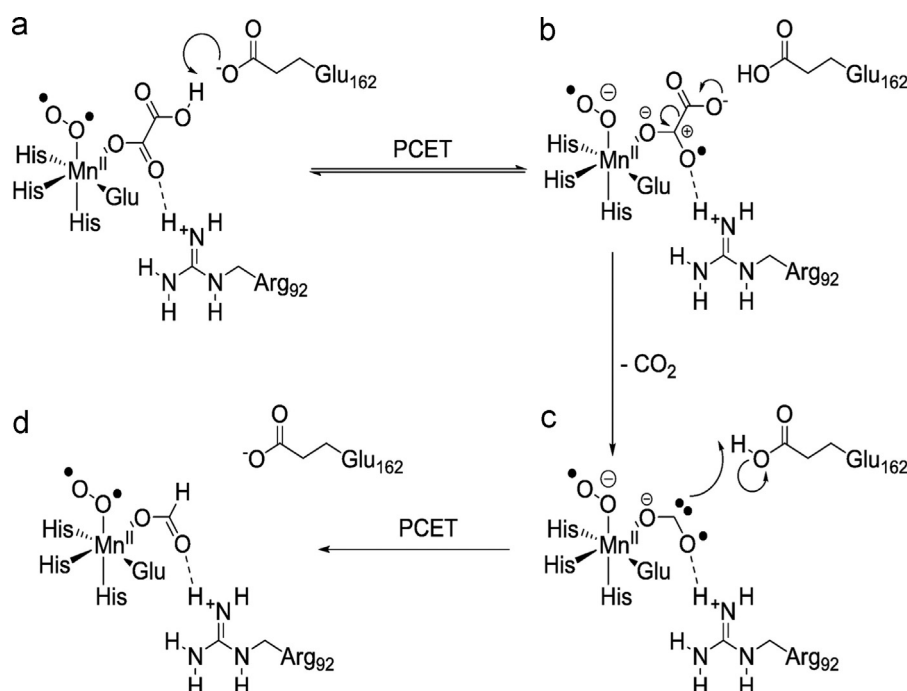
Although the primary reaction catalyzed by OxDC is a redox-neutral disproportionation reaction and does not consume dioxygen, it requires dioxygen for turnover as a cocatalyst [10,33–36]. Current mechanistic proposals suggest that dioxygen is bound to one of two Mn ions and acts as a transient electron sink to destabilize the carbon–carbon bond in oxalate, resulting in a bound superoxide radical. After decarboxylation has taken place superoxide acts as an electron source to reduce the resulting carbon dioxide anion radical (see Scheme 2) [37]. This mechanism requires oxygen to cycle through its one-electron reduced state as superoxide which would likely be protonated in the pH range in which the enzyme is active

\* Correspondence to: 214 Leigh Hall, P.O. Box. 117200, Gainesville, FL 32611. Fax: +1 3523920872.

E-mail address: [alex@chem.ufl.edu](mailto:alex@chem.ufl.edu) (A. Angerhofer).



**Scheme 1.** (Top) Decarboxylase reaction and (bottom) oxalate oxidase reaction.



**Scheme 2.** Proposed mechanism for the decarboxylation mechanism in OxDC. The formation of superoxide is suggested to occur after dioxygen binds to Mn(II) (a), or alternatively, after the initial proton-coupled electron transfer process (PCET) during enzyme turnover. (Permission granted for reproduction by Elsevier license: 3236061008715).

[38]. Alternative proposals suggest one of the Mn ions undergoing a redox cycle between its +2 and +3 oxidation states allowing the associated dioxygen to remain a hydroperoxyl radical throughout the reaction [25,27,39].

Since 0.2% of all turnovers result in oxalate oxidation with production of hydrogen peroxide (see Scheme 1, bottom) [33], it is instructive to consider the structurally related mono- and bicupin oxalate oxidase (OxOx) enzymes [40], which may be evolutionarily related to OxDC [29,30]. Both OxDC and OxOx enzymes require manganese, dioxygen, and oxalate, and both belong to the cupin superfamily [10]. OxOx also has the same conserved residues coordinating manganese within its own active site, consisting of one glutamate and three histidines [26–28,40]. Sequence alignment studies of both *B. subtilis* OxDC and *Ceriporiopsis subvermisporea* OxOx identified a major structural difference between these two enzymes in the existence of an N-terminal active-site flexible lid in OxDC, consisting of a serine–glutamate–arginine–serine–threonine sequence at positions 161–165 [41]. Site-directed mutagenesis of this lid region can transform OxDC into an oxidase [41]. For decarboxylation to occur, the presence of a protonating group,

tentatively assigned to be glutamate-162 in OxDC, appears to be necessary [25,41]. The lack of such a group in OxOx may lead to a peroxycarbonate intermediate, which decays under acidic conditions to form hydrogen peroxide and carbon dioxide [27,28,41,42]. However, direct experimental evidence for a peroxycarbonate intermediate is still missing, and other mechanistic proposals exist in the literature [43].

Results from spin-trapping experiments on the T165V OxDC mutant suggested that the destabilization of the closed conformation of this lid region leads to increased loss of the intermediate carbon dioxide radical anion into solution where it reacts diffusion controlled with dioxygen to produce superoxide and eventually hydrogen peroxide (i.e., the same products expected for oxidase activity) [37]. Even in WT OxDC the  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical intermediate can be trapped by appropriate spin traps, suggesting that the 0.2% oxidase activity might be simply due to loss of this intermediate from the active site [37,41]. Spin trapping of OxOx under turnover conditions also yields a  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical adduct with both PBN and DMPO spin traps [44,45]. It is interesting to note that in the OxOx mutant A241E designed to mimic OxDC the spin-trapping yield



dropped to negligible levels, suggesting that the introduction of glutamate somehow allowed the protein to keep its intermediate radical sequestered even though it did not show any decarboxylase activity just like the wild-type OxOx enzyme [45].

In any case, when OxDC loses its intermediate  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical anion the initial oxidation step has already taken place and the protein is now fixed with an electron on either one of its Mn ions or bound superoxide. This should lead to enzyme inhibition unless the enzyme can rid itself of the reducing equivalent, for example, by losing a superoxide anion, or its protonated counterpart (i.e., the hydrogen peroxyl radical). One would therefore expect to find evidence for superoxide in the solution under turnover conditions. However, Burrell et al. were unable to observe trapped superoxide in either WT OxDC or their SENS161-164DASN active-site lid mutant using POBN and DMPO as spin traps [41]. Experimental detection of  $\text{O}_2^-$  at low pH is made difficult by the acid-catalyzed disproportionation of superoxide which occurs at very fast rates [46]. Yet, the trapping efficiency of the hydroperoxyl radical with cyclic nitrones (such as DMPO or BMPO) increases with decreasing pH, which mitigates the problem [47,48].

A common spin trap used for identification of superoxide is 5,5-dimethyl-pyrroline *N*-oxide (DMPO) [47]. However, DMPO tends to react rather slowly with superoxide making it necessary to utilize high spin-trap concentrations to outcompete the disproportionation reaction [47]. Moreover, it decays quickly with a half-life of less than a minute at pH 7 [49], and its superoxide adduct can decay into a hydroxyl adduct necessitating cumbersome control experiments [50–52]. To avoid these problems the spin-trap 5-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl 5-methyl-1-pyrroline *N*-oxide (BMPO) was used in the present study. It features an extended half-life of the persistent superoxide adduct of  $t_{1/2} = 23$  min, facilitated by its bulky side groups protecting the nitroxide radical [53,54]. Since the reaction is carried out at pH 4.0 for OxDC, there will be a mixture of  $\text{O}_2^-$  and  $\text{HO}_2$  with the equilibrium favoring the hydroperoxyl radical [55,56].

Previous studies have utilized spin trapping in combination with mass spectrometry to confirm the identity of spin-trapped radical adducts with both DMPO and BMPO spin traps [57–62]. Here, we report for the first time on the detection and identification of a hydroperoxyl-adduct of BMPO when OxDC reacts with oxalate under turnover conditions.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Chemicals

The following chemicals were purchased from Fisher Scientific (ACS Grade): potassium acetate, glycerol, citric acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), and potassium phosphate. Potassium oxalate monohydrate and diethylenetriamine-pentaacetic acid (DTPA) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. The 5-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl 5-methyl-1-pyrroline *N*-oxide (BMPO) was obtained from Applied Bioanalytical Labs (Bradenton, FL). All solutions were prepared in HPLC grade water obtained from Fisher Scientific. Stock solutions of 1 M acetate or citrate buffer were used to buffer the solutions at pH 4.0 at a final buffer concentration of 50 mM. Potassium oxalate stock solutions were prepared at 0.5 M and the pH was adjusted to match that of the pH of the buffering solution. A 2 M BMPO stock solution was also prepared, along with a 4 mM stock of DTPA.

### 2.2. Enzyme preparation

Expression and purification of recombinant His<sub>6</sub>-tagged *B. subtilis* wild-type and T165V mutant OxDC were carried out following previously published procedures [27,28,33,63,64]. Final preparation of the enzyme required a series of dialyses to transfer the protein into

storage buffer (50 mM Tris-Cl, 0.5 M NaCl pH 8.5), as well as to remove excess imidazole. Residual imidazole in the enzyme preparation leads to aggregation in subsequent concentration steps. To remove dissolved metals from the preparation, Chelex 100 resin (Bio-Rad, Hercules CA) was added to the enzyme after the serial dialysis steps. The solution was shaken for approximately 1 h following removal of the resin. The enzyme solution was then concentrated using Amicon Centriprep YM-30 centrifugal filter units (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA). Concentrated enzyme samples (approximately 40 mg/mL) were stored as 200  $\mu\text{L}$  aliquots in Eppendorf tubes at  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  until used for experiments. Enzyme activity was determined using an endpoint-stopped assay, coupling the formation of formate to the reduction of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide ( $\text{NAD}^+$ ) [33,65,66]. An additional assay was performed to confirm activity prior to experimentation, the oxidation of *o*-phenyldiamine to 2,3-diaminophenazine, which gives a pale yellow color indicative of active enzyme [33].

### 2.3. Electron paramagnetic resonance spin trapping

Experiments were performed on a Bruker ELEXSYS E580 CW/Pulsed or a Bruker ELEXSYS-II E500 CW X-band spectrometer equipped with a super high-Q cavity (ER 4123SHQE). Reactions were carried out in mini-Eppendorf tubes with the following final concentrations: 50 mM potassium acetate or citric acid buffer adjusted to a pH of 4.0, 50 mM potassium oxalate pH-adjusted to match the buffer pH, 20  $\mu\text{M}$  DTPA, 100 mM BMPO. Enzyme was added last to the reaction mixture resulting in a final concentration of 5 mg/mL. The total reaction volume was 100  $\mu\text{L}$  and also contained 35  $\mu\text{L}$  distilled water generated by a Thermo Scientific Barnstead Nanopure Model 7134 and 20  $\mu\text{L}$  glycerol. Glycerol was added to prevent precipitation of the enzyme on lowering the pH. The solution was mixed using a vortexer (Fisher Scientific Deluxe Vortex Mixer) and then immediately transferred to a quartz capillary ( $1 \times 3$  mm i.d.  $\times$  o. d.), which was sealed at the bottom with Cha-seal (Kimble Chase Life Sciences, Vineland, NJ). All spectra were collected at room temperature, with the following instrumental parameters: 100 kHz modulation frequency, 1 G modulation amplitude, 20.48 ms time constant, 40.96 ms conversion time, 10 dB microwave attenuation, 60 dB receiver gain, and 1024 data points per spectrum. Simulation of the EPR spectra was carried out using the EasySpin toolbox for MATLAB [67]. Individual spectra for the carbon dioxide radical anion adduct and the hydroperoxyl adduct were fitted first to the spectra where they dominate (T165V and WT, respectively), followed by a weighted fit of both components which provided the concentrations after comparison to a calibration curve using 4-hydroxy TEMPO as the calibration standard. All experiments were performed in triplicate for error analysis.

### 2.4. Mass spectrometry

All experiments were performed on an Advion Expression compact mass spectrometer (Advion, Ithaca, NY). The instrument is equipped with an electrospray ionization source, single quadrupole mass analyzer, and an electron multiplier detector. Solutions were prepared similar to those for EPR except no glycerol was used, as its low vapor pressure dramatically reduces electrospray nebulization efficiency, and thus ionization efficiency. Before injection into the mass spectrometer, the enzyme was precipitated from solution by mixing with acetonitrile, followed by centrifugation to pellet out unwanted protein [68]. The supernatant was diluted in acetonitrile/water/formic acid (50/50/1) to a final volume of 500  $\mu\text{L}$ . The solution was infused at a flow rate of 20  $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$ , nebulized with nitrogen gas, and introduced into the mass spectrometer using positive mode electrospray ionization. Ion source conditions were optimized to promote high signal intensity of the protonated radical-bound spin trap. Due to the inherently low concentrations of analytes in this study, mass spectra were recorded at

1 Hz and were allowed to average for 5 min prior to analysis by Mass Express (Advion, Ithaca, NY). The samples used for the MS experiments were tested for the presence of the radical adduct by EPR before injection.

### 2.5. Europium tetracycline hydrogen peroxide fluorescence assay

The europium tetracycline (EuTc) hydrogen peroxide assay kit was obtained from Active Motif (Carlsbad, CA). All experiments were carried out with a Horiba Jobin Yvon FluoroMax-3. Reaction mixtures were prepared, run, and quenched in a 1.5 mL Eppendorf and then transferred to a 5 mm square cuvette. The sample temperature during the reaction and measurement was 25 °C. The assay was carried out as specified by Active Motif. The EuTc powder sample was used as provided with no further purification and dissolved in 100 mL of DI-H<sub>2</sub>O. A standard curve was prepared using 30% hydrogen peroxide adjusted to final concentrations of 200, 160, 100, 40, 20, and 10 μM. Enzyme reaction mixtures were prepared in 100 μL total volume as follows: 25 μL 0.2 M acetate buffer, pH 4.0, 10 μL 0.5 M potassium oxalate, pH 4.0, 44 μL DI-H<sub>2</sub>O, and 1 μL enzyme. The reactions were allowed to run for 3 min and were then quenched with 900 μL 0.1 M Hepes buffer, pH 7.0. The reaction product was mixed in a 1:1 volume ratio with the prepared EuTc solution and allowed to incubate for 10 min prior to the fluorescence measurement. Samples were excited at a λ<sub>excitation</sub> of 400 nm, and measured at λ<sub>emission</sub> of 617 nm with a bandwidth of 10 nm.

## 3. Results and discussion

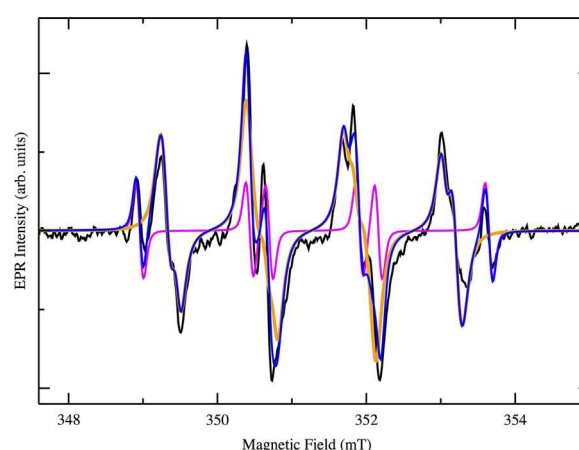
Spin-trapping studies were carried out on wild-type *B. subtilis* OxDC and its T165V mutant in an effort to identify free radicals produced during the enzymatic mechanism. Scheme 3 depicts the reaction that occurs when hydroperoxyl reacts with BMPO, forming a persistent nitroxide radical adduct. The reaction is carried out at an optimum pH of 4.0 for OxDC, below the pK<sub>a</sub> of superoxide (4.88), which shifts the equilibrium to favor the protonated form (species B in Scheme 3).

The resulting X-band EPR spectrum is shown in the black trace in Fig. 1. It is apparent that contributions are present from more than one species. BMPO radical adducts usually show two slightly different spectra due to the presence of two diastereomers [54]. An additional contribution from a carbon-based radical adduct was also observed and was necessary to produce a satisfactory simulation of the spectrum (magenta trace in Fig. 1). Table 1 shows the magnetic parameters used in the simulation together with their corresponding spectral weights. The production of a CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> adduct was expected and had been previously reported as being derived from oxalate [37]. Unexpectedly, the major contributor to the spectrum was the hydroperoxyl adduct with a combined spectral weight of 90.1% for the two diastereomers, while the carbon dioxide anion radical contributed only 9.9% according to the simulated spectra. The hydroperoxyl

radical had evaded detection in our earlier work because PBN was used, which is not a very efficient trap for superoxide/hydroperoxyl. Simulations were initially performed with literature values for the expected radical adducts, followed by an iterative fitting approach producing the converged values reported here. The hyperfine coupling constants for the hydroperoxyl adduct match well with those in the literature, suggesting that it is produced during the enzymatic catalysis, as a transient intermediate [53,54].

In order to confirm that the radical adduct formed was indeed derived from superoxide, mass spectrometric experiments were carried out on the reaction mixture. Time resolved spin trapping was conducted on wild-type and T165V OxDC mutants to identify the lifetime of the trapped species, as well as to confirm the time frame for trapping (see supplementary data, Figs. S1 and S2, respectively).

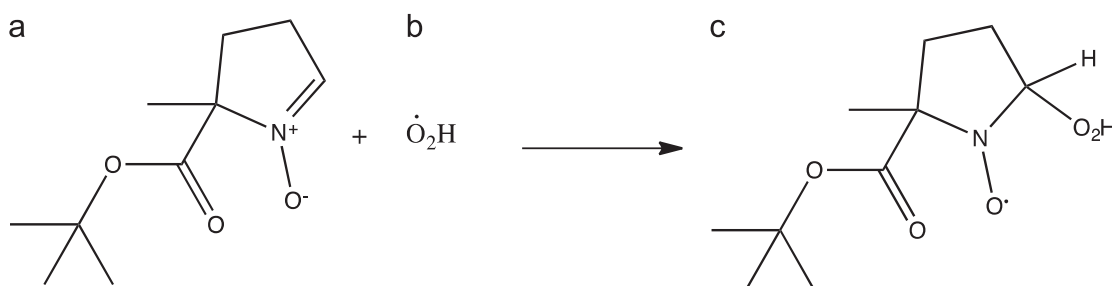
The MS analysis of the enzyme reaction mixture in the presence of BMPO provides confirmation that superoxide is produced during turnover. In Fig. 2, peaks at *m/z* 200, 222, 233, 238, and 245 represent



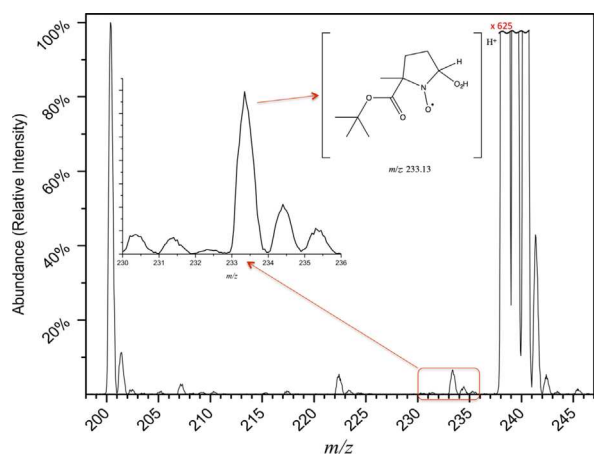
**Fig. 1.** X-band EPR spectra of the BMPO–radical adducts produced from the reactions between oxalate and WT-OxDC in 50 mM citrate buffer pH 4.0 (black). The orange and magenta spectra represent simulations of the superoxide and carbon dioxide anion radical adduct, respectively. Blue: sum of the simulations of the two spin adducts.

**Table 1**  
Spectral parameters of BMPO–radical adducts for WT-OxDC, including hyperfine coupling, *g* value, and individual spectral weights based on the simulated spectra.

Spin-trapped adduct	<i>g</i> value	<i>a</i> <sup>H</sup> (mT)	<i>a</i> <sup>N</sup> (mT)	Spectral weight (relative percentage)
[BMPO–OOH] <sup>•</sup> (Conformer I)	2.005	1.207	1.346	61.33
[BMPO–OOH] <sup>•</sup> (Conformer II)	2.005	0.956	1.318	28.78
[BMPO–CO <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>•</sup>	2.005	1.744	1.483	9.89



**Scheme 3.** 5-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl 5-methyl-1-pyrroline *N*-oxide (BMPO, A). On incubation with BMPO in the enzyme reaction mixture, hydroperoxyl radical (B) binds to the nitroxide ring yielding a persistent radical adduct (C).



**Fig. 2.** ESI-Q-MS analysis of BMPO–superoxide reaction mixture. Mass spectral features include: [BMPO+H]<sup>+</sup> (*m/z* 200), [BMPO+Na]<sup>+</sup> (*m/z* 222), [BMPO+HO<sub>2</sub>+H]<sup>+</sup> (*m/z* 233), [BMPO+K]<sup>+</sup> (*m/z* 238), [BMPO+HCO<sub>2</sub>+H]<sup>+</sup> (*m/z* 245). The inset gives an expanded view of the *m/z* range for the radical-bound spin trap. Spectra were normalized to the intensity of the protonated spin trap ([BMPO+H]<sup>+</sup>). The potassium-bound spin trap (*m/z* 238) is approximately 625 times more intense and off the scale.

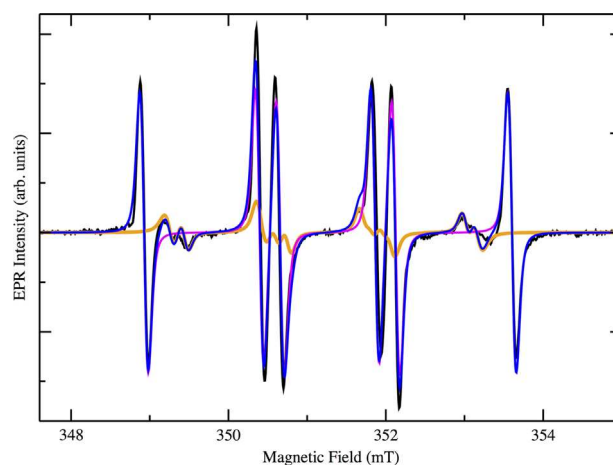
the protonated spin trap, sodiated spin trap, superoxide-bound radical adduct, and potassium-bound spin trap, and a protonated form of the carbon dioxide anion radical adduct, respectively. From the zoomed portion of the figure, indicated by the red box, it is evident that there is a peak at the expected mass-to-charge ratio for the BMPO–hydroperoxyl radical adduct. It is also clear from the mass spectrum that BMPO favors metallation, given that both sodium- and potassium-bound spin traps are present. The peak at *m/z* 245 also provides evidence for the second trapped radical. In control experiments, when enzyme is not added to the reaction mixture, the masses representative of the spin-trapped adducts are no longer observed (Fig. S4). The metal-bound forms of the spin trap (*m/z* 222 and *m/z* 238) are also drastically reduced due to the lack of salts in the sample that come with the enzyme preparation. The mass spectral analysis in combination with the EPR experiments provides clear evidence that both the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup> radical anion and the superoxide are produced by the protein during the enzymatic catalysis of oxalate. With our experimental scheme, it is not possible to distinguish whether the observed superoxide was generated during the proton-coupled electron transfer process in the protein or by diffusion-controlled reaction of CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup> with dissolved dioxygen in the solution. Either way, superoxide is expected as an intermediate and a by-product of the small oxidase activity seen in OxDC.

All tentative mechanisms for OxDC discussed in the literature to date suggest oxalate activation by one-electron transfer as the first step with dioxygen being the driving oxidative force leading to superoxide or hydroperoxyl bound to Mn(II) [25]. If this takes place in the active site, presumably the N-terminal Mn-binding pocket, a peroxy carbonate species may form, leading to oxidase activity which could explain the 0.2% oxidase activity in OxDC [27]. A similar mechanism has been proposed for oxalate oxidase by Opaleye et al., although the peroxy compound suggested there still includes oxalate [69]. More recently, Whittaker et al. favored an oxidase mechanism for OxOx that bypasses peroxy carbonate and generates superoxide or hydroperoxyl through inner or outer sphere electron transfer based on competition experiments with superoxide dismutase [43]. This mechanism allows for the loss of hydroperoxyl from the protein and is consistent with our findings of a hydroperoxyl adduct to BMPO.

At issue is whether superoxide/hydroperoxyl is released into the solution under turnover conditions. BMPO is too bulky to fit into the active site to react with a closely held superoxide radical. If superoxide and the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup> intermediate are generated in the same

active-site pocket, formation of a peroxy carbonate species is the logical next step and one would not expect to observe either CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup> or hydroperoxyl in solution [27]. On the other hand, release of the carbon dioxide radical anion into solution, e.g., through loss of control of this intermediate by the protein, may automatically lead to superoxide production in solution since this radical will react with oxygen [37]. However, this is not likely to happen under our experimental conditions since the high concentration of spin trap will outcompete oxygen for the reaction with CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup>. Yet, it may explain the 0.2% oxidase activity in WT OxDC, not as a separate enzymatic pathway but rather as the result of loss of control over the decarboxylase pathway [37]. This raises the question what happens to the enzyme when it loses the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup> intermediate since at that point it contains an extra electron, most likely on a hydroperoxyl radical bound to one of the Mn(II) ions. The simplest explanation would be the loss of superoxide in the form of a hydroperoxyl radical with the needed extra proton being donated by the solution [43].

It has been previously shown that the lid mutants T165V and SENS161-164DASN exhibit increased CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup> yields by spin-trapping experiments using  $\alpha$ -phenyl *N*-tertiary-butyl nitron (PBN) and  $\alpha$ -(4-pyridyl *N*-oxide)-*N*-tert-butyl nitron (POBN) [37,41]. If the observed superoxide arises only from the reaction of escaped CO<sub>2</sub><sup>•−</sup> radical anion with dissolved dioxygen, the trapping rates of superoxide should also increase in these mutants. Spin trapping and mass spectrometry were therefore performed on OxDC T165V in the presence of BMPO. The experimental results together with simulations of the EPR spectra are shown in Fig. 3 while Table 2 shows the magnetic parameters used together with the corresponding spectral weights.



**Fig. 3.** X-band EPR spectra of the BMPO–radical adducts produced from the reactions between oxalate and OxDC mutant T165V in 50 mM citrate buffer, pH 4.0 (black). The orange and magenta spectra represent simulations of the superoxide and carbon dioxide anion radical adduct, respectively. Blue: sum of the simulations of the two spin adducts.

**Table 2**

Spectral parameters of BMPO–radical adducts for T165V OxDC mutant, including hyperfine coupling, *g* value, and individual spectral weights based off simulated spectra.

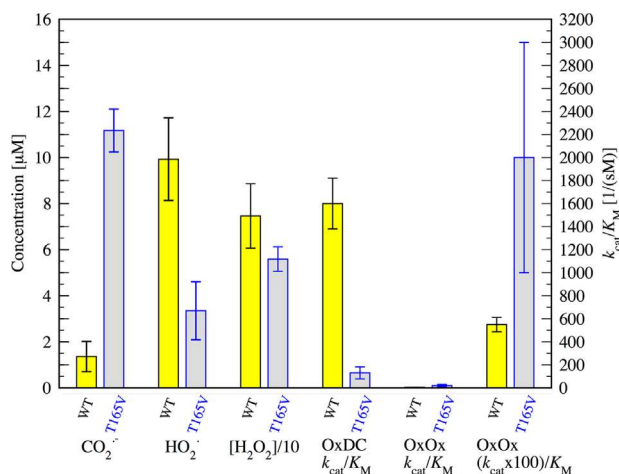
Spin-trapped adduct	<i>g</i> value	<i>a</i> <sup>H</sup> (mT)	<i>a</i> <sup>N</sup> (mT)	Spectral weight (relative percentage)
[BMPO–OOH] <sup>•</sup> (Conformer I)	2.005	1.208	1.359	24.22
[BMPO–OOH] <sup>•</sup> (Conformer II)	2.005	0.953	1.316	9.91
[BMPO–CO <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>•</sup>	2.005	1.749	1.484	65.87



As can be seen in Fig. 3, the spectrum is dominated by the carbon dioxide anion radical adduct. Identification of this radical was confirmed by comparison with synthetic  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical produced via a Fenton reaction in the presence of formic acid and the spin-trap BMPO as previously described [37], and mass spectrometry experiments (See Supplementary information, Fig. S3). In order to better compare the relative yields of the two radical adducts, quantitative EPR was performed on the WT and the T165V mutant under the same experimental conditions (example spectra in Figs. 1 and 3 with quantitative analysis in Fig. 4).

It is instructive to compare the ratio of the yields of both radical adducts with the reported decarboxylase and oxidase activities of WT OxDC and mutant T165V in order to put the spin-trapping results into perspective. The  $k_{\text{cat}}/K_M$  for decarboxylase activity in the T165V mutant is approximately 10 times lower than in WT [64]. Saylor et al. ascribe this to a hindered motion of the flexible SENS161–164 lid, giving it a preference for the open conformation which allows the intermediate  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical to escape into the surrounding solution at a higher rate [64]. Fig. 4 shows that the rate of  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical escape is approximately 10 times higher in T165V than in WT. This is reflected in the 10 times lower decarboxylase activity of the mutant (see fourth column pair in Fig. 4 where the OxDC activities show the inverse relationship compared to the first column pair). The intermediate  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical simply diffuses away from the active site at a much higher rate in the mutant and is therefore not available for conversion to formate. The experimental observation of high  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical adduct yields is clearly related to reduced decarboxylase activity.

A similar inverse relationship between radical adduct yields and activities is seen between the second and fifth (or sixth for  $100\times$  magnification) column pair in Fig. 4 showing the hydroperoxyl adduct yields and the OxOx activities of the two strains, although the differences between the two strains are smaller and the error bars are generally larger due to the fact that oxidase activity is still about two orders of magnitude slower than decarboxylase activity. When using the EuTc fluorescence assay (third column pair in Fig. 4



**Fig. 4.** From left to right for WT (yellow) and T165V (gray): concentrations of the BMPO radical adduct for the  $\text{CO}_2^-$  and the  $\text{O}_2^-$  radical in reactions carried out as described in the text, concentrations of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  as determined by the EuTc assay, and published values for the decarboxylase and oxidase activities in terms of observed  $k_{\text{cat}}/K_M$ . Please note that values for the activities refer to the y axis on the right while concentrations refer to the y axis on the left. Please note that the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  concentrations were divided by a factor of 10 in order to fit on the same ordinate axis as the trapped radicals. Since the oxidase activity is so much lower than the decarboxylase activity for both WT and T165V mutant, the last pair of bars to the right has been multiplied by a factor of 100. Oxidase activities were measured as described in [70] where the oxygen consumption was determined as a function of oxalate concentration using a luminescent oxygen sensor. All experiments were performed in triplicate with the error bars indicating the standard deviation of the experiments.

and Supplementary Fig. 5) we find a slightly smaller yield of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  production in T165V of  $56 \pm 5 \mu\text{M}$  compared to  $75 \pm 14 \mu\text{M}$  in WT. This is still consistent with the spin-trapping experiments because the EuTc assay measures total yield of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  while the spin-trapping experiment only determines the trapping yield of escaped superoxide that was generated within the protein.

Our observations can be qualitatively explained by considering two different sources of superoxide during catalytic turnover: (A) The first is intraprotein superoxide production through an oxidase mechanism, for example, the one suggested for oxalate oxidase by Whittaker [43], and subsequent release of hydroperoxyl radicals into solution. This should lead to superoxide release from the protein either from the active site directly or from a different oxygen-binding site of the protein, e.g., the C-terminal-bound Mn, and results in the observation of trapped hydroperoxyl radical in the presence of BMPO. The trapped radical can therefore be considered as a signature of “true” oxidase activity taking place within the protein. (B) Extra-protein superoxide production through the reaction of the  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical with dissolved dioxygen will also happen (see Saylor et al. [64]). In fact it is expected to be enhanced in T165V because of the large amount of released  $\text{CO}_2^-$  radical. In the absence of spin trap this “extra-protein” superoxide will dismutate to oxygen and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  which is seen in the EuTc assay as well as in the oxygen consumption experiments [70]. It masks the true OxOx activity in these assays by allowing for additional production of hydrogen peroxide and additional consumption of dioxygen.

While a more quantitative analysis of the relative yields of hydrogen peroxide from intra- and extra-protein sources will have to await the outcome of competition experiments in which oxidase activity is measured in the presence of spin trap, we wish to point out in this paper that this is the first report of superoxide production in OxDC (or OxOx) under turnover conditions. Our experiments were performed at pH 4 where superoxide dismutates with essentially diffusion-controlled kinetics [71]. The trapping rate of superoxide with BMPO is only  $0.24 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  at pH 7.4 [72]. However, trapping yields with many cyclic nitrones increase dramatically in the presence of hydroperoxyl radical at low pH [73], possibly also with superoxide when the spin trap can be protonated [48]. Our EPR and mass spectral results confirm the trapping of the hydroperoxyl radical unequivocally, suggesting that the trapped hydroperoxyl is formed by the protein during the reaction and released into solution. This might help the protein to get rid of the excess electron from oxalate when it acts as an oxidase. The T165V mutation has a dramatic effect on the trapping yield of the carbon dioxide radical anion but much less so and in the opposite direction for the trapping yield of superoxide. This strongly suggests that both species are released from different sites of the protein. Perhaps superoxide gets produced at the C-terminal Mn-binding site which would necessitate long-range electron transfer between the two Mn ions. Alternatively, dioxygen may bind at a distal position of the protein that is solvent accessible and facilitates electron transfer to remove excess reducing equivalents from the protein.

#### 4. Conclusions

The combination of EPR spin-trapping and mass spectrometry experiments has demonstrated the presence of hydroperoxyl radicals in OxDC preparations under turnover conditions. To our knowledge this is the first experimental report of a superoxide-derived radical adduct observed in either OxDC or OxOx at the rather low pH of 4.0. Our experiments also confirm prior observation of the carbon dioxide radical anion intermediate during turnover. Spin trapping experiments conducted on the OxDC lid mutant T165V suggest that the mutant has a threefold smaller rate of superoxide production in the protein than WT while its carbon dioxide radical anion yield is increased 10-fold. This unequal effect

of the site mutation on radical release suggests that the two radicals are produced at different locations in the protein.

## Acknowledgments

Funding for this work was provided by the National Science Foundation under Grant CHE-121440, National Institutes of Health under Grant DK061666, and the mass spectrometer was purchased from funds by the National Science Foundation under Grant CHE-0845450 and an RET supplement under Grant MCB-1158000. A plasmid containing the gene encoding C-terminally, His-tagged wild-type *Bacillus subtilis* OxDC was generously provided by Dr. Stephen Bornemann (John Innes Centre, Norwich, UK).

## Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2014.12.012>.

## References

- Miller, C.; Kennington, L.; Cooney, R.; Kohjimoto, Y.; Cao, L. C.; Honeyman, T.; Pullman, J.; Jonassen, J.; Scheid, C. Oxalate toxicity in renal epithelial cells: characteristics of apoptosis and necrosis. *Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol.* **162**:132–141; 2000.
- Frassetto, L.; Kohlstadt, I. Treatment and prevention of kidney stones: an update. *Am. Fam. Physician* **84**:1234–1242; 2011.
- Libert, B.; Franceschi, V. R. Oxalate in crop plants. *J. Agric. Food. Chem.* **35**:926–938; 1987.
- Noonan, S. C. S. G. P. Oxalate content of foods and its effect on humans. *Asia Pacific J. Clin. Nutr.* **8**:64–74; 1999.
- Rahman, M. M.; Abdullah, R. B.; Wan Khadijah, W. E. A review of oxalate poisoning in domestic animals: tolerance and performance aspects. *J. Anim. Physiol. Anim. Nutr.* **97**:605–614; 2013.
- Hodgkinson, A. *Oxalic acid in biology and medicine*. London: New York: Academic Press; 1977.
- Elder, T. D.; Wyngaarden, J. B. The biosynthesis and turnover of oxalate in normal and hyperoxaluric subjects. *J. Clin. Invest.* **39**:1337–1344; 1960.
- Sidhu, H.; Schmidt, M. E.; Cornelius, J. G.; Thamilselvan, S.; Khan, S. R.; Hesse, A.; Peck, A. B. Direct correlation between hyperoxaluria/oxalate stone disease and the absence of the gastrointestinal tract-dwelling bacterium *Oxalobacter formigenes*: possible prevention by gut recolonization or enzyme replacement therapy. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* (Suppl. 14):S334–S340; 1999.
- Sidhu, H.; Allison, M.; Peck, A. B. Identification and classification of *Oxalobacter formigenes* strains by using oligonucleotide probes and primers. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **35**:350–353; 1997.
- Svedružić, D. J.; Toyota, S.; Reinhardt, C. G.; Ricagno, L. A.; Linqvist, S.; Richards, Y.; N.G., J. The enzymes of oxalate metabolism: unexpected structures and mechanisms. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **433**:176–192; 2005.
- Martin, G.; Guggiarì, M.; Bravo, D.; Zopfi, J.; Cailleau, G.; Aragno, M.; Job, D.; Verrecchia, E.; Junier, P. Fungi, bacteria and soil pH: the oxalate–carbonate pathway as a model for metabolic interaction. *Environ. Microbiol.* **14**:2960–2970; 2012.
- Mäkelä, M. R.; Hildén, K.; Hatakka, A.; Lundell, T. K. Oxalate decarboxylase of the white-rot fungus *Dichomitus squalens* demonstrates a novel enzyme primary structure and non-induced expression on wood and in liquid cultures. *Microbiology* **155**:2726–2738; 2009.
- Hart, P. W.; Rudie, A. W. Mineral scale management. Part I. Case studies. *TAPPI J.* **5**:22–27; 2006.
- Rudie, A. W.; Hart, P. W. Mineral Scale management. Part II. Fundamental chemistry. *TAPPI J.* **5**:17–23; 2006.
- Winstrand, S.; Gandla, M. L.; Hong, F.; Chen, Q. Z.; Jönsson, L. J. Oxalate decarboxylase of *Trametes versicolor*: biochemical characterization and performance in bleaching filtrates from the pulp and paper industry. *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.* **87**:1600–1606; 2012.
- Mäkelä, M. R. H. K.; Lundell, T. K. Oxalate decarboxylase: biotechnological update and prevalence of the enzyme in filamentous fungi. *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* **87**:801; 2010.
- Chakraborty, N.; Ghosh, R.; Ghosh, S.; Narula, K.; Tayal, R.; Datta, A.; Chakraborty, S. Reduction of oxalate levels in tomato fruit and consequent metabolic remodeling following overexpression of a fungal oxalate decarboxylase. *Plant Physiol.* **162**:364–378; 2013.
- Dias, B. B. A.; Cunha, W. G.; Morais, L. S.; Vianna, G. R.; Rech, E. L.; de Capdeville, G.; Aragão, F. J. L. Expression of an oxalate decarboxylase gene from *Flammulina sp.* in transgenic lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) plants and resistance to *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. *Plant Physiol.* **55**:187–193; 2006.
- Langman, L. J.; Allen, L. C. An enzymatic method for oxalate automated using the Hitachi 911 analyzer. *Clin. Biochem.* **31**:429–432; 1998.
- Pundir, C. S.; Sharma, M. Oxalate biosensor: a review. *J. Sci. Ind. Res.* **69**:489–494; 2010.
- Hesse, A.; Bongartz, D.; Heynck, H.; Berg, W. Measurement of urinary oxalic acid: a comparison of five methods. *Clin. Biochem.* **29**:467–472; 1996.
- Sasikumar, P.; Gomathi, S.; Anbazhagan, K.; Selvam, G. S. Secretion of biologically active heterologous oxalate decarboxylase (OxdC) in *Lactobacillus plantarum* WCFS1 using homologous signal peptides. *Biomed. Res. Int.* **2013**:9; 2013.
- Cowley, A. B.; Poage, D. W.; Dean, R. R.; Meschter, C. L.; Ghodduzi, M.; Li, Q. S.; Sidhu, H. 14-Day repeat-dose oral toxicity evaluation of oxazyme in rats and dogs. *Int. J. Toxicol.* **29**:20; 2010.
- Grujić, D.; Salido, E. C.; Shenoy, B. C.; Langman, C. B.; McGrath, M. E.; Patel, R. J.; Rashid, A.; Mandapati, S.; Jung, C. W.; Margolin, A. L. Hyperoxaluria is reduced and nephrocalcinosis prevented with an oxalate-degrading enzyme in mice with hyperoxaluria. *Am. J. Nephrol.* **29**:86–93; 2009.
- Svedružić, D. L. Y.; Reinhardt, L. A.; Wroclawska, E.; Cleland, W. W.; Richards, N. G. J. Investigating the roles of putative active site residues in the oxalate decarboxylase from *Bacillus subtilis*. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **464**:36–47; 2007.
- Anand, R.; Dorrestein, P. C.; Kinsland, C.; Begley, T. P.; Ealick, S. E. Structure of oxalate decarboxylase from *Bacillus subtilis* at 1.75 Å resolution. *Biochemistry* **41**:7659–7669; 2002.
- Just, V. J.; Burrell, M. R.; Bowater, L.; McRobbie, I.; Stevenson, C. E. M.; Lawson, D. M.; Bornemann, S. The identity of the active site of oxalate decarboxylase and the importance of the stability of active-site lid conformations. *Biochem. J.* **407**:397–406; 2007.
- Just, V. J.; Stevenson, C. E. M.; Bowater, L.; Tanner, A.; Lawson, D. M.; Bornemann, S. A closed conformation of *Bacillus subtilis* oxalate decarboxylase OxDC provides evidence for the true identity of the active site. *J. Biol. Chem.* **279**:19867–19874; 2004.
- Dunwell, J. M.; Gane, P. J. Microbial relatives of seed storage proteins: conservation of motifs in a functionally diverse superfamily of enzymes. *J. Mol. Evol.* **46**:147–154; 1998.
- Khuri, S.; Bakker, F. T.; Dunwell, J. M. Phylogeny, function, and evolution of the cupins, a structurally conserved, functionally diverse superfamily of proteins. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **18**:593–605; 2001.
- Dunwell, J.; Purvis, A.; Khuri, S. Cupins: the most functionally diverse protein superfamily? *Phytochemistry* **65**:7–17; 2004.
- Wolfenden, R.; Lewis, C. A.; Yuan, Y. Kinetic challenges facing oxalate, malonate, acetoacetate, and oxaloacetate decarboxylases. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **133**:5683–5685; 2011.
- Tanner, A.; Bowater, L.; Fairhurst, S. A.; Bornemann, S. Oxalate decarboxylase requires manganese and dioxygen for activity - overexpression and characterization of *Bacillus subtilis* YvrK and YoaN. *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:43627–43634; 2001.
- Emiliani, E.; Bekes, P. Enzymatic oxalate decarboxylation in *Aspergillus niger*. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **105**:488–493; 1964.
- Shimazono, H. Oxalic acid decarboxylase, a new enzyme from the mycelium of wood destroying fungi. *J. Biochem.* **42**:321–340; 1955.
- Reinhardt, L. A.; Svedružić, D.; Chang, C. H.; Cleland, W. W.; Richards, N. G. J. Heavy atom isotope effects on the reaction catalyzed by the oxalate decarboxylase from *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **125**:1244–1252; 2003.
- Imaram, W. S.; Centonze, B. T.; Richards, C. P.; Angerhofer, N. G. J.; EPR, A. spin trapping of an oxalate-derived free radical in the oxalate decarboxylase reaction. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **50**:1009–1015; 2011.
- Bielski, B. H. J. Reevaluation of the spectral and kinetic properties of HO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>- free radicals. *Photochem. Photobiol.* **28**:645–649; 1978.
- Begley, T. P.; Ealick, S. E. Enzymatic reactions involving novel mechanisms of carbanion stabilization. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* **8**:508–515; 2004.
- Woo, E. -J.; Dunwell, J. M.; Goodenough, P. W.; Marvier, A. C.; Pickersgill, R. W. Germin is a manganese containing homohexamer with oxalate oxidase and superoxide dismutase activities. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **7**:1036–1040; 2000.
- Burrell, M. W. J. V. J.; Bowater, L.; Fairhurst, S. A.; Requena, L.; Lawson, D. M.; Bornemann, S. Oxalate decarboxylase and oxalate oxidase activities can be interchanged with a specificity switch of up to 282 000 by mutating an active site lid. *Biochemistry* **46**:12327–12336; 2007.
- Escutia, M. R.; Bowater, L.; Edwards, A.; Bottrill, A. R.; Burrell, M. R.; Polanco, R.; Vicuña, R.; Bornemann, S. Cloning and sequencing of two *Ceriporiopsis subvermispora* bicupin oxalate oxidase allelic isoforms: implications for the reaction specificity of oxalate oxidases and decarboxylases. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **71**:3608–3616; 2005.
- Whittaker, M. M.; Pan, H. -Y.; Yuhl, E. T.; Whittaker, J. W. Burst kinetics and redox transformations of the active site manganese ion in oxalate oxidase: implications for the catalytic mechanism. *J. Biol. Chem.* **282**:7011–7023; 2007.
- Whittaker, M.; Whittaker, J. Characterization of recombinant barley oxalate oxidase expressed by *Pichia pastoris*. *J. Biol. Inorg. Chem.* **7**:136–145; 2002.
- Moomaw, E. W.; Hoffer, E.; Moussatche, P.; Salerno, J. C.; Grant, M.; Immelman, B.; Ubertro, R.; Ozarowski, A.; Angerhofer, A. Kinetic and spectroscopic studies of bicupin oxalate oxidase and putative active site mutants. *PLoS One* **8**:e57933; 2013.
- Bielski, B. H. J.; Allen, A. O. Mechanism of the disproportionation of superoxide radicals. *J. Phys. Chem.* **81**:1048–1050; 1977.
- Finkelstein, E.; Rosen, G. M.; Rauckman, E. J. Spin trapping. kinetics of the reaction of superoxide and hydroxyl radicals with nitrones. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **102**:4994–4999; 1980.



- [48] Villamena, F. A.; Merle, J. K.; Hadad, C. M.; Zweier, J. L. Superoxide radical anion adduct of 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline *N*-oxide (DMPO). 1. The thermodynamics of formation and its acidity. *J. Phys. Chem. A* **109**:6083–6088; 2005.
- [49] Buettner, G. R.; Oberley, L. W. Considerations in the spin trapping of superoxide and hydroxyl radical in aqueous systems using 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline-1-oxide. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **83**:69–74; 1978.
- [50] Villamena, F. A.; Zweier, J. L. Detection of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species by EPR spin trapping. *Antioxid. Redox Signal.* **6**:619–629; 2004.
- [51] Buettner, G. R.; Mason, R. P. Spin-trapping methods for detecting superoxide and hydroxyl free radicals *in vitro* and *in vivo*. In: Packer, L. G., et al., editors. *Methods Enzymol.* Academic Press; 1990. p. 127–133.
- [52] Finkelstein, E.; Rosen, G. M.; Rauckman, E. J. Production of hydroxyl radical by decomposition of superoxide spin-trapped adducts. *Mol. Pharmacol.* **21**:262–265; 1982.
- [53] Khan, N.; Wilmot, C. M.; Rosen, G. M.; Demidenko, E.; Sun, J.; Joseph, J.; Hara, J.; Kalyanaraman, B.; Swartz, H. M. Spin traps: *in vitro* toxicity and stability of radical adducts. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **34**:1473–1481; 2003.
- [54] Zhao, H.; Joseph, J.; Zhang, H.; Karoui, H.; Kalyanaraman, B. Synthesis and biochemical applications of a solid cyclic nitron spin trap: a relatively superior trap for detecting superoxide anions and glutathionyl radicals. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **31**:599–606; 2001.
- [55] Rosen, G. M.; Britigan, B. E.; Halpern, H. J.; Pou, S. *Free radicals: biology and detection by spin trapping*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1999.
- [56] Bielski, B. H. J.; Cabelli, D. E.; Arudi, R. L.; Ross, A. B. Reactivity of HO<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>-radicals in aqueous solution. *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **14**:1041–1100; 1985.
- [57] Iwahashi, H.; Parker, C. E.; Mason, R. P.; Tomer, K. B. Combined liquid chromatography/electron paramagnetic resonance spectrometry/electrospray ionization mass spectrometry for radical identification. *Anal. Chem.* **64**:2244–2252; 1992.
- [58] Qian, S. Y. K. M. B.; Guo, Q.; Mason, R. P. A novel protocol to identify and quantify all spin trapped free radicals from *in vitro/in vivo* interaction of HO and DMSO: LC/ESR, LC/MS, and dual spin trapping combinations. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **38**:125–135; 2005.
- [59] Domingues, P.; Domingues, M. R. M.; Amado, F. M. L.; Ferrer-Correia, A. J. Detection and characterization of hydroxyl radical adducts by mass spectrometry. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **12**:1214–1219; 2001.
- [60] Imaram, W.; Gersch, C.; Kim, K. M.; Johnson, R. J.; Henderson, G. N.; Angerhofer, A. Radicals in the reaction between peroxynitrite and uric acid identified by electron spin resonance spectroscopy and liquid chromatography mass spectrometry. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **49**:275–281; 2010.
- [61] Guo, Q.; Qian, S. Y.; Mason, R. P. Separation and identification of DMPO adducts of oxygen-centered radicals formed from organic hydroperoxides by HPLC-ESR, ESI-MS and MS/MS. *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.* **14**:862–871; 2003.
- [62] Huang, C. -H.; Shan, G. -Q.; Mao, L.; Kalyanaraman, B.; Qin, H.; Ren, F. -R.; Zhu, B. -Z. The first purification and unequivocal characterization of the radical form of the carbon-centered quinone ketoxy radical adduct. *Chem. Commun.* **49**:6436–6438; 2013.
- [63] Ho, S. N.; Hunt, H. D.; Horton, R. M.; Pullen, J. K.; Pease, L. R. Site-directed mutagenesis by overlap extension using the polymerase chain reaction. *Gene* **77**:51–59; 1989.
- [64] Saylor, B. T.; Reinhardt, L. A.; Lu, Z.; Shukla, M. S.; Nguyen, L.; Cleland, W. W.; Angerhofer, A.; Allen, K. N.; Richards, N. G. J. A structural element that facilitates proton-coupled electron transfer in oxalate decarboxylase. *Biochemistry* **51**:2911–2920; 2012.
- [65] Moomaw, E. W.; Angerhofer, A.; Moussatche, P.; Ozarowski, A.; García-Rubio, I.; Richards, N. G. J. Metal dependence of oxalate decarboxylase activity. *Biochemistry* **48**:6116–6125; 2009.
- [66] Schütte, H.; Flossdorf, J.; Sahn, H.; Kula, M. -R. Purification and properties of formaldehyde dehydrogenase and formate dehydrogenase from *Candida boidinii*. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **62**:151–160; 1976.
- [67] Stoll, S.; Schweiger, A. EasySpin, a comprehensive software package for spectral simulation and analysis in EPR. *J. Magn. Reson.* **178**:42–55; 2006.
- [68] Polson, C.; Sarkar, P.; Incedon, B.; Raguvaran, V.; Grant, R. Optimization of protein precipitation based upon effectiveness of protein removal and ionization effect in liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry. *J. Chromatogr. B* **785**:263–275; 2003.
- [69] Opaleye, O.; Rose, R. -S.; Whittaker, M. M.; Woo, E. -J.; Whittaker, J. W.; Pickersgill, R. W. Structural and spectroscopic studies shed light on the mechanism of oxalate oxidase. *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**:6428–6433; 2006.
- [70] Molina, L. M.; Goodall, T. J.; Twahir, U. T.; Moomaw, E. W.; Angerhofer, A. Kinetic studies of oxalate decarboxylase and oxalate oxidase using a luminescent oxygen sensor. *J. Biochem. Technol.* **5**(4):826–831; 2014.
- [71] Ozawa, T.; Hanaki, A. Reactions of superoxide with water and with hydrogen peroxide. *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **29**:926–928; 1981.
- [72] Keszler, A.; Kalyanaraman, B.; Hogg, N. Comparative investigation of superoxide trapping by cyclic nitron spin traps: the use of singular value decomposition and multiple linear regression analysis. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* **35**:1149–1157; 2003.
- [73] Allouch, A.; Lauricella, R. P.; Tuccio, B. N. Effect of pH on superoxide/hydroperoxyl radical trapping by nitrones: an EPR/kinetic study. *Mol. Phys.* **105**:2017–2024; 2007.